Bu'ckshorn Plantain: *n. s.* [*coronopus*, Lat. from the form of the leaf.] A plant.

It agrees in flower and fruit with the plantain; but its leaves are deeply cut in on the edges; whereas the leaves of the plantain are either entire, or but slightly indented. The species are four; 1. Garden *buckshorn plantain*, or hartshorn, *&c.* The first species, though entitled a garden plant, yet is found wild upon moft commons, and barren heaths; where, from the poornefs of the foil, it appears to be very different from the garden kind, as being little more than a fourth part fo large. This fpecies was formerly cultivated in gardens as a falad herb, but, at prefent, is little regarded, and wholly difufed. *Miller.*

Bu'ckthorn. *n. f.* [*rhamnus*, Lat. fuppofed to be fo called from bucc, Sax. the belly.]

It hath a funnel-fhaped flower, confifting of one leaf, divided toward the top into four or five fegments; out of the flower-cup rifes the pointal, which becomes a foft roundifh berry, very full of juice, inclofing four hard feeds. The fpecies are, Common purging *buckthorn*. 2. Leffer purging *buckthorn*. 3. *Buckthorn*, with long fpines, and a white bark of Montpelier. The firft of thefe trees is very common in hedges; the berries of which are ufed in medicine, particularly for making a fyrup, which was formerly in great ufe; though, of late, other forts of berries have either been mixed with thofe of the *buckthorn*, or wholly fubftituted in their place; which mixture hath fpoiled the fyrup, and rendered it lefs efteemed. The *buckthorn* berries may be diftinguifhed whether they are right or not, by opening them, and obferving the number of feeds in each; for thefe have commonly four. The fecond fort is lefs common in England. Both thefe forts may be propagated, by laying down their tender branches in autumn. The firft fort will grow to the height of eighteen or twenty feet; the fecond fort feldom rifes above eight feet high. They may alfo be propagated by feeds. *Miller.*

Bu'ckwheat. *n. f.* [*buckweitz*, Germ. *fagopyrum*, Lat.]

The flowers grow in a fpike, or branched from the wings of the leaves; the cup of the flower is divided into five parts, and refembles the petals of a flower; the feeds are black, and three cornered. The fpecies are, 1. Common upright *buckwheat*. 2. Common creeping *buckwheat*. The firft is cultivated in England, and is a great improvement to dry barren lands. The fecond grows wild, and is feldom cultivated. *Miller.*

Buco'lick. *adj.* [βουκολικὸς, from βουκόλος, a cowherd.] Paftoral.

Bud. *n. f.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The firft fhoot of a plant; a gem.

Be as thou waft wont to be;
See as thou waft wont to fee:
Dian's *bud* o'er Cupid's flower
Hath fuch force and bleffed power. *Shakefp. Midf. N. Dr.*

Writers fay, as the moft forward *bud*
Is eaten by the canker ere it blow,
Even fo by love the young and tender wit
Is turn'd to folly, blafting in the *bud*,
Lofing his verdure even in the prime. *Shakefp. T. G. of Ver.*

When you the flow'rs for Chloe twine,
Why do you to her garland join,
The meaneft *bud* that falls from mine? } *Prior.*

Infects wound the tender *buds*, with a long hollow trunk, and depofit an egg in the hole, with a fharp corroding liquour, that caufeth a fwelling in the leaf, and clofeth the orifice. *Bentley.*

To Bud. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To put forth young fhoots, or gems.

Bud forth as a rofe growing by the brook of the field.
Eccluf. xxxix. 13.

There the fruit, that was to be gathered from fuch a conflux, quickly *budded* out. *Clarendon, b.* ii.

Heav'n gave him all at once, then fnatch'd away,
Ere mortals all his beauties could furvey;
Juft like the flow'r that *buds* and withers in a day. } *Dryd.*

Tho' lab'ring yokes on their own necks they fear'd,
And felt for *budding* horns on their fmooth foreheads rear'd.
Dryden's Silenus.

2. To be in the bloom, or growing.

Young *budding* virgin, fair and freth and fweet,
Whither away, or where is thy abode? *Shakefp.*

To Bud. *v. a.* To inoculate; to graff by inferting a bud into the rind of another tree.

Of apricocks, the largeft mafculine is much improved by *budding* upon a peach ftock. *Temple.*

To Budge. *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To ftir; to move off the place: a low word.

All your prifoners
In the lime grove, which weatherfends your cell,
They cannot *budge* till your releafe. *Shakefp. Tempeft.*

The mouſe ne'er ſhun'd the cat, as they did *budge*
From rafcals worſe than they. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I thought th' hadſt ſcorn'd to *budge*
For fear. *Hudibras, cant.* ii.

Budge. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.] Surly; ſtiff; formal.

O fooliſhneſs of men! that lend their ears
To thoſe *budge* doctors of the ſtoicks. *Milton.*

Budge. *n. ſ.* The dreſſed ſkin or fur of lambs. *Dict.*

Bu'dger. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] One that moves or ſtirs from his place.

Let the firſt *budger* die the other's ſlave,
And the gods doom him after. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Bu'dget. *n. ſ.* [*bogette*, Fr.]

1. A bag, ſuch as may be eaſily carried.

If tinkers may have leave to live,
And bear the ſowſkin *budget*;
Then my account I well may give,
And in the ſtocks avouch it. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Sir Robert Clifford, in whoſe boſom, or *budget*, moſt of Perkin's ſecrets were laid up, was come into England. *Bacon.*

His *budget* with corruptions cramm'd,
The contributions of the damn'd. *Swift.*

2. It is uſed for a ſtore, or ſtock.

It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the fox's whole *budget* of inventions failed him. *L'Eſtrange.*

Buff. *n. ſ.* [from *buffalo*.]

1. A ſort of leather prepared from the ſkin of the buffalo; uſed for waiſt belts, pouches, *&c.*

A ropy chain of rheums, a viſage rough,
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a ſkin of *buff*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. The ſkins of elks and oxen dreſſed in oil, and prepared after the ſame manner as that of the buffalo.

3. A military coat made of thick leather, ſo that a blow cannot eaſily pierce it.

A fiend, a fury, pitileſs and rough,
A wolf, nay worſe, a fellow all in *buff*. *Shakeſp.*

To Buff. *v. a.* [*buffe*, Fr.] To ſtrike: it is a word not in uſe.

There was a ſhock,
To have *buff'd* out the blood
From ought but a block. *Ben. Johnſon's Underwoods.*

Buffalo. n. ſ. [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.

Become th' unworthy browſe
Of *buffaloes*, ſalt goats, and hungry cows. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Bu'ffet. *n. ſ.* [*buffetto*, Ital.] A blow with the fiſt; a box on the ear.

O, I could divide myſelf, and go to *buffets*, for moving ſuch a diſh of ſkimmed milk with ſo honourable an action. *Shakeſp.*

A man that fortune's *buffets* and rewards
Haſt ta'en with equal thanks. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Go, baffl'd coward, leſt I run upon thee,
And with one *buffet* lay thy ſtructure low. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

Round his hollow temples, and his ears,
His buckler beats; the ſon of Neptune, ſtunn'd
With theſe repeated *buffets*, quits the ground. *Dryden.*

Buffe't. *n. ſ.* [*buffette*, Fr.] A kind of cupboard; or ſet of ſhelves, where plate is ſet out to ſhew, in a room of entertainment.

The rich *buffet* well-colour'd ſerpents grace,
And gaping Triton's ſpew to waſh your face. *Pope.*

To Buffet. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike with the hand; to box; to beat.

Why, woman, your huſband is in his old lunes again; he ſo *buffets* himſelf on the forehead, crying, peer out, peer out! that any madneſs I ever yet beheld, ſeemed but tameneſs. *Shakeſp.*

Our ears are cudgell'd; not a word of his
But *buffets* better than a fiſt of France. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

The torrent roar'd, and we did *buffet* it
With luſty ſinews; throwing it aſide. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

Inſtantly I plung'd into the ſea,
And, *buffeting* the billows to her reſcue,
Redeem'd her life with half the loſs of mine. *Otway.*

To Buffet. *v. n.* To play a boxing-match.

If I might *buffet* for my love, I could lay on like a butcher. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Buffeter. *n. ſ.* [from *buffet*.] A boxer; one that buffets.

Buffle. *n. ſ.* [*beuffle*, Fr.] The ſame with *buffalo*; a wild ox.

To Buffle. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle; to be at a loſs.

This was the utter ruin of that poor, angry, *buffling*, well-meaning mortal, Piſtorides, who lies equally under the contempt of both parties. *Swift.*

Buffleheaded. *adj.* [from *buffle* and *head*.] A man with a large head, like a buffalo; dull; ſtupid; fooliſh.

Buffo'on. *n. ſ.* [*buffon*, Fr.]

1. A man whoſe profeſſion is to make ſport, by low jeſts and antick poſtures; a jackpudding.

No prince would think himſelf greatly honoured, to have his proclamation canvaſſed on a publick ſtage, and become the ſport of *buffoons*. *Watts.*

2. A man that practiſes indecent raillery.

It is the nature of drolls and *buffoons*, to be inſolent to thoſe that will bear it, and flaviſh to others. *L'Eſtrange.*

The bold *buffoon*, whene'er they trade the green,
Their motion mimicks, but with geſt obſcene. *Garth.*

Buffo'onery. *n. ſ.* [from *buffoon*.]

1. The practice or art of a buffoon.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and eſcapes not the opinion of brutality; learning becomes pedantry, and wit *buffoonery*. *Lock on Education.*

2. Low jeſts; ridiculous pranks; ſcurrile mirth. *Dryden* places the accent, improperly, on the firſt ſyllable.

Where publick miniſters encourage *buffoonery*, it is no wonder if buffoons ſet up for publick miniſters. *L'Eſtrange.*

And whilſt it laſts, let *buffoonery* ſucceed,
To make us laugh; for never was more need. *Dryden.*

Bug. *n. ſ.* A ſtinking inſect bred in old houſhold ſtuff. In the following paſſage, wings are erroneouſly aſcribed to it.

Yet let me flap this *bug* with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, which ſtinks and ſtings. *Pope.*

Bug. } Bu'gbear. } *n. ſ.* [It is derived by ſome from *big*, by others from *pug*; *bug*, in Welch, has the ſame meaning.] A frightful object; a walking ſpectre, imagined to be ſeen; generally now uſed for a falſe terrour to frighten babes.

Each trembling leaf and whiſtling wind they hear,
As ghaſtly *bug* their hair on end does rear,
Yet both do ſtrive their fearfulneſs to feign. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

Sir, ſpare your threats;
The *bug* which you would fright me with, I ſeek. *Shakeſp.*

Haſt not ſlept to-night? would he not, naughty man, let it ſleep? a *bugbear* take him. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

We have a horrour for uncouth monſters; but, upon cuſtom and experience, all theſe *bugs* grow familiar and eaſy to us. *L'Eſtrange.*

Such *bugbear* thoughts, once got into the tender minds of children, ſink deep, ſo as not eaſily, if ever, to be got out again. *Locke.*

To the world, no *bugbear* is ſo great,
As want of figure, and a ſmall eſtate. *Pope.*

Bu'gginess. *n. ſ.* [from *buggy*.] Being infected with bugs.

Buggy. *adj.* [from *bug*.] Abounding with bugs.

Bugle. } Buglehorn. } *n. ſ.* [from buxen, Sax. to bend, *Skinner*; from *bucala*, Lat. a heifer, *Junius*; from *bugle*, the bonaſus. *Lye*.] A hunting horn.

Then took that ſquire an horny *bugle* ſmall,
Which hung adown his ſide in twiſted gold,
And taſſels gay. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* viii. *ſtanz.* 3.

That I will have a recheate winded in my forehead, or hang my *bugle* in an inviſible baldrick, all women ſhall pardon me. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

He gave his *buglehorn* a blaſt,
That through the woodland echo'd far and wide. *Tickell.*

Bu'gle. *n. ſ.* A ſhining bead of black glaſs.

Bugle bracelets, necklace amber,
Perfume for a lady's chamber. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

'Tis not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,
Your *bugle* eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my ſpirits to your worſhip. *Shakeſp.*

Bu'gle. *n. ſ.* [from *bugula*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, fixed like a nail, attended by four embryos, which become ſo many oblong ſeeds, ſhut up in a huſk; the flowers are placed in whorles round the ſtalk. The ſpecies are, 1. Common *bugle*. 2. The greateſt *bugle* of the Alps. 3. Hairy eaſtern *bugle*, with an inverted blue flower, ſpotted with white. 4. Eaſtern *bugle*, with a purpliſh violet coloured flower, *&c.* The firſt and ſecond ſorts grow wild in moiſt woods and meadows, and continue in flower from May to September. The *bugle* is greatly eſteemed as a vulnerary herb, and is uſed both externally and internally. They are very hardy plants, and propagate greatly by their trailing ſtalks. *Miller.*

Bu'gle. *n. ſ.* A ſort of wild ox. *Philips's World of Words.*

Bu'gloss. [from *buglo ſſum*, Lat.] The herb ox-tongue.

The flowers are ſmall and tubulous, divided at the top into five obtuſe ſegments, and are expanded in a round form; the ſeeds are like the head of a viper. They may be cultivated by ſowing their ſeeds in the ſpring; its flowers are uſed in medicinal cordials. *Miller.*

To Build. *v. a.* preter. I *built*, I have *built*. [*bilden*, Dutch.]

1. To raiſe from the ground; to make a fabrick, or an edifice.

Thus ſaith the Lord, thou ſhalt not *build* me an houſe to dwell in. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 6.

When uſurers tell their gold in the field,
And whores and bawds do churches *build*. *Shakeſp.*

When the head-dreſs was *built* up in a couple of cones and ſpires, which ſtood ſo exceſſively high on the ſide of the head, that a woman, who was but a pigmy without her head-dreſs, appeared like a coloſſus upon putting it on. *Spectator*, N° 98.

To *build*, to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the column, or the arch to bend. *Pope.*

2. To raiſe any thing on a ſupport or foundation.

Love *built* on beauty, ſoon as beauty, dies;
Chooſe this face, chang'd by no deformities. *Donne.*

I would endeavour to deſtroy thoſe curious, but groundleſs ſtructures, that men have *built* up of opinions alone. *Boyle.*

To Build. *v. n.* To depend on; to reſt on.

By a man's authority, we here underſtand the force which his word hath for the aſſurance of another's mind, that *build*eth upon it. *Hooker.*

Some *build* rather upon the abuſing of others, and putting tricks upon them, than upon ſoundneſs of their own proceedings. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 23.

Even thoſe who had not taſted of your favours, yet *built* ſo much on the fame of your beneficence, that they bemoaned the loſs of their expectations. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

This is certainly a much ſurer way, than to *build* on the interpretations of an authour, who does not conſider how the ancients uſed to think. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

Bui'lder. *n. ſ.* [from *build*.] He that builds; an architect.

But fore-accounting oft makes *builders* miſs;
They found, they felt, they had no leaſe of bliſs. *Sidney.*

When they, which had ſeen the beauty of the firſt temple built by Solomon, beheld how far it exceiled the ſecond, which had not *builders* of like abilities, the tears of their grieved eyes the prophets endeavoured, with comforts, to wipe away. *Hooker, b.* v. § 14.

Mark'd out for ſuch an uſe, as if 't'were meant
T' invite the *builder*, and his choice prevent. *Denham.*

Her wings with lengthen'd honour let her ſpread,
And, by her greatneſs, ſhew her *builder*'s fame. *Prior.*

Bui'lding. *n. ſ.* [from *build*.] A fabrick; an edifice.

Thy ſumptuous *buildings*, and thy wife's attire,
Have coſt a maſs of publick treaſury. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

View not this ſpire by meaſure giv'n
To *buildings* rais'd by common hands;
That fabrick riſes high as heav'n,
Whoſe baſis on devotion ſtands. *Prior.*

Among the great variety of ancient coins which I ſaw at Rome, I could not but take particular notice of ſuch as relate to any of the *buildings* or ſtatues that are ſtill extant. *Addiſon.*

Built. *n. ſ.* [from *build*.] The form; the ſtructure.

As is the *built*, ſo different is the fight;
Their mounting ſhot is on our ſails deſign'd;
Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a paſſage find. *Dryden.*

There is hardly any country, which has ſo little ſhipping as Ireland; the reaſon muſt be, the ſcarcity of timber proper for this *built*. *Temple.*

Bulb. *n. ſ.* [*bulbus*, Lat.] A round body, or root.

Take up your early autumnal tulips, and *bulbs*, if you will remove them. *Evelyn's Kalend.*

If we conſider the *bulb*, or ball of the eye, the exteriour membrane, or coat thereof, is made thick, tough, or ſtrong, that it is a very hard matter to make a rupture in it. *Ray.*

Bulba'ceous. *adj.* [*bulbaceus*, Lat.] The ſame with *bulbous*. *D.*

Bu'lbous. *adj.* [from *bulb*.] Containing bulbs; conſiſting of bulbs.

There are of roots, *bulbous* roots, fibrous roots, and hirſute roots. And I take it, in the *bulbous*, the ſap haſteneth moſt to the air and ſun. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 616.

Set up your traps for vermin, eſpecially amongſt your *bulbous* roots *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

There leaves, after they are ſwelled out, like a *bulbous* root, to make the bottle, bend inward, or come again cloſe to the ſtalk. *Ray on the Creation.*

The beginning of the internal jugulars have a *bulbous* cavity. *Ray on the Creation.*

To Bulge. *v. n.* [It was originally written *bilge*; *bilge* was the lower part of the ſhip, where it ſwelled out; from bilg, Sax. a bladder.]

1. To take in water; to founder.

Thrice round the ſhip was toſt,
Then *bulg'd* at once, and in the deep was loſt. *Dryden.*

2. To jut out.

The ſide, or part of the ſide of a wall, or any timber that *bulges* from its bottom or foundation, is ſaid to batter, or hang over the foundation. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Bu'limy. *n. ſ.* [βουλιμία, from βοῦς, an ox, and λιμὸς, hunger.] An enormous appetite, attended with fainting, and coldneſs of the extremities. *Dict.*

Bulk. *n. ſ.* [*bulcke*, Dutch, the breaſt, or largeſt part of a man.]

1. Magnitude; ſize; quantity.

Againſt theſe forces there were prepared near one hundred ſhips; not ſo great of *bulk* indeed, but of a more nimble motion, and more ſerviceable. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The Spaniards and Portugueſe have ſhips of great *bulk*, but fitter for the merchant than the man of war; for burden than for battle. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Though an animal arrives at its full growth, at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full *bulk* till the laſt period of life. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Greatneſs; largeneſs.

Things, or objects, cannot enter into the mind, as they ſubſiſt in themſelves, and, by their own natural *bulk*, paſs into the apprehenſion; but they are taken in by their ideas. *South.*

3. The groſs; the majority.

Thoſe very points, in which theſe wiſe men diſagreed from the *bulk* of the people, are points in which they agreed with the received doctrines of our nature. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 51.

Change in property, through the *bulk* of a nation, makes ſlow marches, and its due power always attends it. *Swift.*

The *bulk* of the debt muſt be leſſened gradually. *Swift.*

4. Main fabrick.

He rais'd a ſigh, ſo piteous and profound,
That it did ſeem to ſhatter all his *bulk*,
And end his being. *Shakeſp. King Lear*

5. The